

# THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

F. M. BRICE, } PROPRIETORS.  
J. Q. DAVIS, }

F. M. BRICE, } Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

It is reported that there will be no split in the Democratic party on the tariff, that they will agree on a bill in committee and carry it through.

The Piedmont Cotton Factory has decided to enlarge their mill. The capacity will be double that of the old mill. This is one of the most successful factories in the South, its stock selling at 135.

Candidates for the Solicitorship in the Eighth District are already out. Every county in the district has a candidate except Oconee, and it will be a wonderful exception to ordinary counties unless she has at least one.

The bill to reduce postage to one cent on letters has been reported adversely by the committee on postoffices. The objection against it was that the postoffice department was not self-supporting, and that the passage of this bill would necessitate an appropriation. The country could well take this step, and it is one which would certainly prove profitable.

An early date elections will be held in Greenville and Abbeville counties on the question of license or no license. The election in Abbeville will take place some time in March. The Press and Banner and the Lowndesville Advertiser favor prohibition while the Greenwood Tribune is opposed to it. It is too early to make a forecast of the result, but the contest in these two most progressive counties in the State will be watched with great interest.

We have had occasions at different times to seriously differ with the Manufacturers' Record as to the proper policy in the matter of protection. Economically, we believe it wrong, but it is doing more to bring the vast resources of the South to the attention of the world than any other journal published, and is ever active to combat the detrimental statements of certain journals who delight to designate the genuine boom in the South as "air bubbles," "wild cat" schemes, etc.

The Pee Dee Index believes that the present advocates of industrial schools are disposed to go to an extreme and banish classical culture altogether, or to restrict it in such a manner that it shall be subordinated totally to physical and industrial training. The Index is wrong as to the policy of advocates of industrial training in the matter of the classics. As it suggests, the idea is a happy mean between the two extremes. Instead of giving all "classics," as is done in most colleges, make a judicious mixture with "trades" is the plan, as we take it.

SENATOR MORGAN thinks truly that if Congress would remove the burden of surplus taxation Alabama would take care of her own common schools. So with the whole South. He showed that the political object of the Blair bill was ostensibly to protect the ballot-box by educating the negroes—in other words, he hopes to make the South Republican. This is really the animus of the whole bill. The Republicans have been asking for a free ballot and a fair count in the South for a long time and they always got it. This argument for the bill then is unnecessary. Senator Morgan believes that education is safer in the hands of the fathers and mothers of a community than in the hands of "patent outside" teachers. This bill is another gift to the negroes, but it is a gift which would destroy them. It would take from that race of people all the manhood which they possess and prevent the very best efforts of their friends in the South from making anything of them.

## A Knotty Question.

In Congress, in the Lowry-White contested election case from Indiana, there is a knotty question to be decided. White was elected by the Republicans from an Indiana district and his seat is contested by Lowry, the defeated Democratic candidate. One of the points of the contest is that White, who is of foreign birth, has never been naturalized. White swore that he went before a court in Indiana in 1865 and took out naturalization papers, which have since been lost. There are no official papers in the case either. Not one word has been brought against the character of White, and his sworn statement in the matter carries great weight with it, and it is very probable that he will retain his seat, notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee. It is said that about thirty Democrats will vote with the Republicans to give him title to his seat, and if this is the case, he will retain it. On the face of the case we believe Mr. White entitled to the seat, but we think it would establish an exceedingly bad precedent to confirm one who can produce no written or official proof of his naturalization. Mr. White may be a man of unimpeachable veracity, but we think his confirmation under the circumstances would establish a precedent which, if acted upon in future, might lead to serious complications if not absolute danger to our institutions. From the tenor of the speeches in Congress, we believe Mr. White to be as patriotic as any native in the country, but the above is a serious objection to him.

## History of South Carolina.

The Newberry Herald and News recently suggested, in view of the fact that a full history of South Carolina was greatly needed, that Col. J. P. Thomas was a suitable man to write it. This nomination on the part of our contemporary was eminently proper, for no one in the State would be more competent than Col. Thomas.

We regret to state that Col. Thomas saw fit to decline, owing to the pressure of other work.

In a communication to the Herald and News, he says:  
His illiad remains to be written in full; and I'm anxious for the work to be done by some patriotic pen racy of the soil and to the "manner born." But for myself, having other work in hand, and young enough to aspire to make rather than writing history for our new Troy, I must respectfully decline your complimentary call, and yield the field of Herodotus or Homer to some wiser and more experienced son of South Carolina.

## Cotton Mills in the South.

The Manufacturers' Record has compiled, through special reports from cotton mills in the South, a list of the mills in that section, with the number of spindles and looms in each. Comparison is made with the number reported in operation in 1880 and the number in 1888.

From this statement it is seen that South Carolina is well up with her sister States in this branch of manufacturing industries. In 1880 there were in operation in South Carolina 15 mills with 92,788 spindles and 1,776 looms. In 1888 there were 34 mills with 248,136 spindles and 5,734 looms. In the whole South the percentage of increase is over 100. The figures for South Carolina do not include new mills at Pelzer, Clifton, Paolot, etc. The percentage of increase in South Carolina is greater than that of Georgia, and while Alabama and Tennessee have more than doubled their number of spindles and looms, both together have less than South Carolina.

The two Carolinas press each other quite closely, but when the new factories are erected at Piedmont and other places mentioned South Carolina will probably outrank North Carolina in the number of spindles. Large factories are built in North Carolina, and while the mills in the latter outnumber those in the former by 57, still the capacity of the South Carolina mills outrank those of North Carolina by about 50,000 spindles. This is a most gratifying exhibit for a State, which some evil-disposed persons are wont to denigrate as "dead," and it shows further that it is only a question of time when South Carolina, in conjunction with her sister States of the South, will rule the market on manufactured goods. New England mills have long claimed that the South could not even manufacture a coarse grade of goods, but that has been disproven, and before many years the South will not only be ahead in the manufacture of coarse goods, but will eventually successfully compete with New England in finer goods. As is seen by this statement, South Carolina is in the front ranks of the procession, and who can measure the possibilities of this State when they are brought to the highest pitch?

## The W. W. & C. Railroad.

The corporators of this road are, Geo. H. McMaster, J. M. Beatty, Wm. S. Hall, Jas. Jones, G. L. Glenn, W. N. Mason, T. W. Woodward, R. M. Huey, W. W. Ketchin, Jno. Bratton, John G. Block, W. J. Talbert, Ernest Gray, Jno. B. Erwin, Ernest Moore, S. B. Lamkin, A. S. Massengale, R. T. Bennett, Jas. A. Lockhart, J. M. Hough, B. A. Evans, J. T. Funderbunk, W. A. Evans and E. J. Kennedy. The Company is authorized to construct a railroad from a point on the North Carolina line on the most direct route from Wadesboro, N. C., to Winnsboro, through the county of Lancaster, or by near the falls on the Catawba River; thence to Winnsboro, and from thence to Alston by the Winnsboro Granite Quarries; from Alston by the most practicable route to Edgefield, and from thence to a point on the Savannah River in the direction of Appling and Camak, Ga. The capital stock of the Company shall not exceed \$2,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and may be received, payable in money, bonds and other valuable credits, lands, labor or material necessary in the construction of said road. Whenever \$10,000 is subscribed to the capital stock the corporators or any six of them shall call a meeting of stockholders, a majority of which stockholders, a majority of which stock must be represented for transaction of business, and such have power to elect president and directors, whose term of office shall be one year, until they are chosen. Any city, town or township may subscribe and pay as shall be determined by an election. On petition of the majority of the freeholders in any town, township or city the county commissioners shall order an election on subscription and no subscription, and the amount is to be fixed by them according to the request submitted to them. Notice must be given in one newspaper in the county for forty days previous to the election, and only qualified voters are entitled to a vote. Registration is not required for such voting. In case a majority of the ballots cast are in favor of subscription the chairman of the county commissioners shall be authorized to subscribe to the capital stock in behalf of the county or township subscribing, the sum which may have been fixed and named in the resolution of the board, which subscription shall be made in six percent coupon bonds with interest payable annually. All levies for the purpose of raising funds to pay the bonds shall be made upon taxable property. For the payment of interest the auditor or city or town treasurer must assess annually upon the property of such town, city or township such percent as may be necessary to pay said interest, and shall be collected by the

treasurer under the same regulations as other taxes. The Act is in force for thirty years. The road must be commenced on or before the 1st of January, 1891, and must be completed on or before the 1st of January, 1901.

The matter will be thoroughly agitated after the busy season—about the spring. There are some connecting links which will in all probability be utilized to complete the road, and as it is one which will benefit the whole country, and especially those townships through which it will run, we are confident that sooner or later the road will be built.

## Only the Unexpected that Occurs Always.

It was on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1888, that the 21st Grand Monthly Drawing of the famous Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La. (as usual) prize of \$500,000, amounting to \$100,000, was drawn. The 21st Grand Monthly Drawing of the famous Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La. (as usual) prize of \$500,000, amounting to \$100,000, was drawn. The 21st Grand Monthly Drawing of the famous Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La. (as usual) prize of \$500,000, amounting to \$100,000, was drawn.

## Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies, but without success, and I am indebted to Dr. King's New Discovery for my recovery. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, N. H. Frohlichstein." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin's Drug Store.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in inferior quality. It is pure and of low test, light weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., New York.

Made by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin, Grocers. Mch 5/18

## OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER GENERAL,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3, 1888.  
[CIRCULAR NO. 2—FIRST SERIES.]

The following Act is published for the information of the County Auditors and Treasurers, to wit:  
AN ACT TO ALLOW UNIMPROVED LANDS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ON THE TAX BOOKS SINCE 1875 TO BE LISTED WITH-OUT PENALTY.

## SECTION 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, that the authority of the same, that in all cases where unimproved land which has not been upon the tax books since the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875, and which are not on the forfeited list, shall at any time before the 1st day of October, 1888, be returned to the County Auditor for taxation, the said Auditor be, and he is hereby, instructed to assess the same and to enter it upon the duplicate of the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1887, with the simple taxes of that year.

Sec. 2. That all such lands as may be returned to the Auditor for taxation before the 1st day of October, 1888, and the first day of October, 1889, shall be assessed and charged with the simple taxes of the two fiscal years commencing respectively on the first day of November, 1887, and the first day of November, 1888.

Sec. 3. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act the Controller General is directed to furnish a copy of the same to each Auditor in the State, and the Auditors are required to publish the same in each of their County papers once a week for three months during the year 1888, and for the same period of time during the year 1889; and the cost of such publication shall be paid by the County Treasurer, under the order of the County Commissioners, out of the ordinary County tax list collected.

Approved December 19, 1887.

J. S. VERNER,  
Comptroller General.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act I hereby publish it for the information of all interested.

I. N. WITHERS, A. F. C.

Jan 9-1888

## ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

## ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

# POISON IN THE ASHES

What the Mt. Lebanon Shakers Found—Incident in the History of a Quiet Community.

The Mount Lebanon (New York) Shakers are a quiet community, secluded from the fret and worry of the outside world. They are widely known, however, for their strict honor and probity in business.

The Shakers believe that nature has a remedy for every disease. A few have been found—the rest are as yet unknown. Many were discovered by accident. Others came to light as the result of patient experiment and research.

Nervous Dyspepsia is a comparatively new disease, growing out of the conditions of modern life. It is a joint affection of the digestive organs and of the nervous system. These two were formerly treated as separate ailments, and it was left for the clear-sighted Shakers to prove that the basis of this terrible and often fatal complication lies chiefly in the disordered and depraved functions of digestion and nutrition. They reasoned thus:—"If we can induce the stomach to do its work, and stimulate the excretive organs to drive out of the body the poisonous waste matters which remain after the life-giving elements of the food have been absorbed, we shall have conquered Nervous Dyspepsia and Nervous Exhaustion. And they were right. Knowing the infallible power of Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) in less complicated though similar diseases, they resolved to test it fully in this. To have no ground for doubt they prescribed the remedy in hundreds of cases which had been pronounced incurable—with perfect success in every instance where their directions as to living and diet were scrupulously followed.

Nervous Dyspepsia and Exhaustion is a peculiarly American disease. To a greater or less extent half the people of this country suffer from it—both sexes and all ages. In no country in the world are there so many insane asylums filled to overflowing, all resulting from this alarming disease. Its leading symptoms are these: Frequent or continual headache; a dull pain at the base of the brain; bad breath; nervous eruptions; the rising of sour and pungent fluids to the throat; a sense of oppression and faintness at the pit of the stomach; flatulence; wakefulness and loss of sleep; disgust with food even when weak from the need of it; sticky or slimy matter on the teeth or in the mouth, especially on rising in the morning; furred and coated tongue; dull eyes; cold hands and feet; constipation; dry or rough skin; inability to fix the mind on any labor calling for continuous attention; and oppressive and sad forebodings and fears.

All this terrible group Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) removes by its positive, powerful, direct yet painless and gentle action upon the functions of digestion and assimilation. Those elements of the food that build up and strengthen the system are sent upon their mission, while all waste matters (the ashes of life's fire) which unremoved, poison and kill, are expelled from the body through the bowels, kidneys and skin. The weak and prostrated nerves are quieted, toned and fed by the purified blood. As the result, health, with its enjoyments, blessings and power, returns to the sufferer who had, perhaps, abandoned all hope of ever seeing another well day.

## RECEIVED!

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE fine Imported Irish Potatoes for table use. Also, Early Rose and Burbank Potatoes.

## ALSO,

Choice Green Coffee. Full Cream Cheese. Raisins for table use. Citron and Currants. Mince Meat and Cranberries. Tomatoes, and Okra and Tomatoes. Canned Corn, Peas and Beans. Succotash and Grated Pineapple. Hard-Head Cabbage.

With good many other Shelf Grocery, all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash at

## S. S. WOLFE'S.

LAMP CHIMNEYS

AND other Lamp Goods. Also, a new supply of Window Glass, best Mustard, Ground (Black and Red) Pepper, Stove Polish, Salt Peter, Baking Powder, Gelatine, Fine Gunpowder Tea, Extra Vanilla, Etc. Ginger, Laundry Soap, Starch, Tooth-picks, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs.

MACTESTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

# UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

## L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December).

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana, Nat. Bk.

P. H. LANUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk.

A. PALMISTON, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

## Grand Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each.

Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

## LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$500,000.....\$500,000

1 PRIZE OF 100,000.....100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000.....50,000

1 PRIZE OF 25,000.....25,000

2 PRIZES OF 10,000.....20,000

2 PRIZES OF 5,000.....10,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,000.....25,000

100 PRIZES OF 500.....50,000

200 PRIZES OF 200.....40,000

500 PRIZES OF 100.....50,000

## APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$500,000.....50,000

100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$100,000.....10,000

100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$50,000.....5,000

1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by.....\$100,000

1,000 Prizes of \$50 decided by.....\$50,000

1,000 Prizes of \$25 decided by.....\$25,000

1,000 Prizes of \$10 decided by.....\$10,000

1,000 Prizes of \$5 decided by.....\$5,000

1,000 Prizes of \$2 decided by.....\$2,000

1,000 Prizes of \$1 decided by.....\$1,000

1,000 Prizes of 50c decided by.....\$500

1,000 Prizes of 25c decided by.....\$250

1,000 Prizes of 10c decided by.....\$100

1,000 Prizes of 5c decided by.....\$50

1,000 Prizes of 2c decided by.....\$20

1,000 Prizes of 1c decided by.....\$10

1,000 Prizes of 50c decided by.....\$500

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